FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1834. [NO. 867.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

GROCERIES.

1000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5,000 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 bars Lead,
100 lbs Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
50 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz do Halter dit o.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel,
Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks,
Hoes and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons,
Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope,
Tar, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor Oil,
Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder,
Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hand and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws,
Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley,
Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.
January 7, 1834. 66 tf.

NEW BOOKS.

CANTERBURY Tales; Broad Grins; 5 Nights with St. Albans; Lights and Shadows of German Life; Scenes in our Parish; Down Easters; Sketch Book of Fashion; Willard's Journal; Pickins' Stock; Bell on the Hand; Complete sets of Scott's Novels very cheap; Missouri Harmony, Bennett's Book Keeping, Zion Songster and Dover Selection &c.

E. J. HALE.
January 7.

Notice.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from trading for or receiving in any way, a certain note given by me to Wm Markham, 11th of Dec 1833, for twelve months after date, as I do not intend to pay said note, the same being fraudulently obtained.

ANN B McLEAN.
January 2, 1834. 66-3w.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being determined to leave the State of North Carolina, for one more congenial to his welfare, offers for sale the following

LANDS.

500 acres or thereabouts of good Land on the side of Cape Fear River, and on both sides of Wilmington road, 3 miles from Fayetteville.

Also,

150 acres more or less, in Bladen County—the latter tract is famous for timber.

NEILL BEARD.
January 3, 1834. 66tf

$85 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 30th inst. a negro woman named

SATIRA.

She from this place she has perhaps returned to Bladen County, where she was raised, and purchased from John Flowers by Henry L Jones — Eighty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will deliver her to me, or to the Jailer of this county.

MICHAEL McGARY
Fayetteville, Jan 6, 1834. 66-tf.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1833.

Thomas Gaines & wife Elizabeth, vs. Daniel McBryde and Tho. Wadsworth Exr's of John Montgomery, deceased. } *Petition for Legacies and Distributive Share.*

It appearing to the Court that the Representatives of Elenor Woodsides and Robert Woodside the Representatives of Martha Kindrick, Alexander McKay Executor of Ann McKay, dec'd, Green Brooks, likewise the Representatives of Nancy Tompkins, and Elizabeth Tompkins, Jesse John Hill and wife Mary, are all living without the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, published in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the aforesaid named parties appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, the 4th Monday in February next, to plead, answer or demur, or the prayer of the petition as to them will be heard exparte and a decree accordingly.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of said Court at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1833 and the 58th year of American Independence.

(65 6w.) JOHN MORISON, *Clerk.*

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the

Old House of Entertainment

formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, dec'd, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a reasonable price, by the month, with or without washing, if application be made soon. A. B.
Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf.

A Cook wanted,

TO purchase or hire. Apply at this Office.
January 6, 1834.

BOARDING.

I WOULD take a few Boarders on moderate terms, and flatter myself the accommodations and attention given would be satisfactory.

E. SMITH.
December 30. 65tf.

NO DISCOUNT!

South Carolina and Virginia Money received at par, and the preference given to United States' Notes, notwithstanding Gen. Jackson's opposition, at

DRAKE'S,

Brick Row, Hay Mount,

WHERE may be found a very general and complete assortment of cheap Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Shoes, Hats, Bonnets & Saddles,

Together with a large assortment of Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet, Cloth and Circassian **CLOAKS,** selected particularly for the Country Trade.

—ALSO—

15 tons Swedes, English and American, Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron,
2 do. German, English and American Blister Steel,
500 pieces Castings, assorted,
30 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d.
30 bags first rate green Coffee,
6 hhds good Sugar,
4 bbls and boxes Loaf and Lump do.
75 bags Shot, all sizes,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
1000 lbs Cotton Yarn, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
Dupont's FF and FFF Rifle and Gun Powder, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Smith's Hammers and Vices, Frying Pans and Weeding Hoes, Cutting Knives and Scythe Blades, Curry Combs and Socket Shovels, Gilbert's Poland Starch, Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Teas, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Indigo and Madder, Sulphur, Camphor, Alum and Nutmegs, Pepper and Spice, Sole and Upper Leather, Cotton Bagging, Plough Lines and Bed Cords, Spanish Brown and Copperas, together with a variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, and of all which a regular supply will be constantly kept on hand.

ALSO, Fine and Cross Flour, (Superfine being scarce and far between,) Corn, Peas, Beans, Oats, Lard and Dry Apples, together with such other articles of produce occasionally, as the country affords, for all which the full market price will be given, by E. B. DRAKE

Fayetteville, Dec. 24, 1833. §65 2m §

Molasses, Bagging, &c.

20 Hhds. new crop MOLASSES,
50 pieces Bagging,
20 casks Cheese,
30 boxes ditto,
15 jars Tamarinds,
Just received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
December 31 65 tf.

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,
Received this day, and for sale by

W WHITEHEAD.
December 31 65-tf.
☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

JUST RECEIVED,

300 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
300 bushels do. do.
300 do. Cadiz do.
5 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
1 tierce new Rice.

Also, the Temperance

Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR

1834,

By the Gross, Dozen or single one.

E. B. DRAKE.
December 31, 1833. 65-tf.

State of North Carolina.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1833.

Nancy Thornton, vs. The heirs of Thomas Thornton, deceased. } *Petition for Dower.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George Cherry and wife Penelope Cherry, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in February next, to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, as to them, and heard ex-parte.

Witness, *Thomas I Faison*, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Clinton, the third Monday of November, A D. 1833, and 58th year of American Independence.

65-6t THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

20 Casks Lime,
15 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

7 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
300 bushels Corn. For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.
Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 23, 1833.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT at December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Cumberland, the Subscribers qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late John Eccles, Esquire. All persons having claims against the said Estate, are required to present them for settlement, within the time prescribed by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery

The Lots and Lands belonging to the said Estate will be rented or leased for a term of years, on application to the Subscribers, and the Negro Slaves belonging to the said Estate, about twenty in number, will be hired at Public Auction, for one year, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the first of January next.

J. W. WRIGHT,
SAM T. HAWLEY, } *Executors.*

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.
December 16th. 1833. §63-tf §

Boot & Shoe Ma[illegible]ory.

PELIG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.
By W. WHITEHEAD.
December 9, 1833. 62tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of D. Murchison, consisting of *FANCY and STAPLE*

DRY GOODS,

GENTLEMENS' & LADIES' CLOAKS,

Hats, Bonnets & Shoes,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

He has taken the Stand recently occupied by him, where he intends, in a short time, in addition to the present Stock, to add a general assortment of

Groceries,

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves

M. MURCHISON.
November 20th, 1833. 61*tf*

ALL Persons indebted to me, are requested to call and settle the same with M. Murchison; as he is authorized to collect and grant discharges for the same. D MURCHISON.

GALES'S ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1834,

For sale by E. J. HALE.

D. & C. LANDRETH,

NURSERY and SEEDSMEN, Philadelphia,

HAVE consigned to us, a general assortment of their highly approved GARDEN SEEDS, in packages to suit purchasers, each paper bears the label and warranty of the growers, and they wish it to be expressly understood, that for the *purity and vitality* of its contents, they hold themselves personally responsible. D. & C. L are extensively engaged in the culture of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Plants, catalogues of which can be had on application to the Subscribers, and orders for which will be promptly executed, and packed so as to bear transportation with great certainty.

R MAYNARD & CO.
Fayetteville, Dec. 17. 63-tf.

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

The Country Supplied.

GREAT BARGAINS!

At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,

Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,

NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS. Hatter's TRIMMINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c &c &c.

150 cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50 dozen wool do.
2000 pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000 do Kip do and sewed, do.
150 do. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York latest fashion,
150 do. do do do. 2d quality,
100 do do do do. 3d ditto,
100 do. brass nailed, do.
100 do. do. pegged do.
12 do. do. water proof do.
200 do do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300 do do do do 2d quality,
300 do. do do kip do 1st do.
200 do. do do calf Jackson Shoes,
100 do. do do Morocco do do.
100 do. do do calf Van Buren,
100 do. do do do Nullifiers,
300 do do do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100 do do do buck-skin do.
100 do. do do do Slippers,
200 do. do do calf over Shoes,
300 do do kip Shoes,
400 do. do morning Slippers.
200 do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200 do. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150 do do Gaiter do. very neat,
200 do do calf Brogans,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
100 do do seal do.
100 do do calf Jackson Shoes,
300 do. do Morocco Shoes,
300 do. do seal do.
200 do. do do Slippers,
200 do. do prunel do.
100 do. do English kid do.
100 do. do French Morocco do.
1000 do. do leather Shoes, pegged,
500 do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100 do. do black satteen Slips,
50 do. do white do (for particular occasions,)
200 do boys' fine Brogans,
400 do. do coarse do.
100 do. do fine Shoes,
500 do. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
260 do. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
100 do do prunel do do do.
300 do. Misses' Boots, do do.
100 do. do Jackson,
100 do. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4 dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2 do do gingham do.
10 do. cotton do very cheap,
2 do. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2 do. children's bombazine do.
2 do. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6 do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assorted qualities,
2 do. do do do hair do.
2 do. do do do white do do.
2 do. do do cravat Stiffeners,
2 do. do do Saddles,
8 do. Bridles, different qualities,
4 do. Martingals,
90 do. box Blacking,
100 Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4 dozen fine Calf Skins,
3 do. do Kip,
12 cases Cotton Cards,
50 seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4 dozen Whips, different qualities,
4 dozen Shoe Brushes.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.

G. HURLBUTT.
December 3, 1833. 61-tf.

☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.
October 7, 1833.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

AT THE BIG BOOT,

4 doors East of Market Square, Person st.

THE Subscriber has recommenced the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, and is prepared to fill orders in the above business for any description of article in that line—made out of best materials and of warranted workmanship.

With the above, I will always keep on hand, a general assortment of *Northern Work*, of every description of fashion, kind, and price.

LEATHER.

A general assortment, wholesale and retail.

Sole and Upper Leather,
Best Skirting and Harness,
Kip and calf Skins, of every variety,
Lining and binding Skins, do do.
Coach Linings, Cochineal, blue and black,
Hatter's Linings, Shoe Thread, Varnish, Blacking, and general Findings, &c. &c.

As I am determined to do a *Cash Business exclusively*, my customers may confidently expect to find prices corresponding.

W. L. HAWLEY.

☞N. B. Ready made Work always on hand, and Repairing done at short notice.

W. L. H.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9. 49tf.

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer.

HAS just received from New York, the following Articles, which he offers low for cash, viz:

Fresh bunch Raisins,
Do. Prunes & Currants,
Soft shell Almonds,
Palm-Nuts & Filberts do.
Cloves and Mace,
Nutmegs and Cassia,
Preserved Ginger, in jars
Race Ginger & Mustard,
Pepper and Alspice,
Seidlitz and Soda } *Powders.*
Scotch Barley & Starch,
Saltpetre and Alum,
A large assortment of Cordials and Candies,
Perfect Love & Noyeau,
Peppermint and sweet Shrub,
Rock and rose Candy,
Hoarhound & lemon do
Peppermint and Barley Sugar,
Cinnamon and Liquorice Ball,
Sugar Almonds,
Peppermint Drops,
Lozenges, large & small,
Sugar Plums, &c. &c.
Imperial Tea,
Gunpowder do.
Young Hyson do.
Hyson in Cannisters of 4 pounds,
Boxes Cocoa & Cheese,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee,
Jamison's wat Crackers,
Pickled Salmon,
Scotch and Maccoboy } SNUFF,
Spanish Segars,
Chewing Tobacco,
Phosphorus Lights,
Hair Powder,
Windsor and Rose } SOAP,
Rose & Cologne Water,
Oil of Lemon and Oil of Peppermint,
Ditto. of Cinnamon and Camphor,
Madeira and Port Wine,
Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
Holland Gin,
Lime Juice,
Essence of Peppermint, &c. &c &c.

A general assortment of Toys.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase Confectionaries, whether by wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line.—Wholesale price of Candies is 30 cents per lb; retail 40 cents.

December 10, 1833. 62 3t.

CONFECTIONARY.

JUST RECEIVED from New York a splendid assortment of *CONFECTIONARY*, which is warranted to be of the first quality and not to contain pernicious Drugs, or any hurtful ingredient, as may be known from having stood unrivalled in quality for the last Twenty-seven years. Also, in daily expectation of receiving all kinds of

Nuts, Raisins, Prunes, &c.

The Confectionary consists of the following:

Lemon Bar,
Peppermint do,
Cinnamon do,
Rose do,
Birch do,
Hourhound do,
Sugar Braid do.
Lemon Cream Braided,
Peppermint do,
Cinnamon do,
Kisses and Mottos,
White Rock Candy,
Large Plums,
Small do,
Caraways,
Acidulat'd Lemon Drops
Peppermint do,
Lozenges,
Sugar Almonds,
Burnt do,
Yellow Nonpareils,
Red do,
Pink do.
Blue do,
White and Green do,
Jujube Paste, an excellent article for Coughs and Colds.

T. COCHRAN.
North East Corner of Market Square.

N. B.—I feel thankful to my old Customers for their kind patronage, and respectfully inform them that I keep constantly on hand *GROCERIES* of all kinds,

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

At my old Stand, N. E. corner of Market Square.
December 9, 1833. 62-6w.

JEREMIAH KYLE, Jr.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of GOODS of James Kyle, intends to continue the

DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Grocery

Business, at the old Stand formerly occupied by James Kyle; where he will be receiving new Goods by every arrival from New York and Philadelphia The former customers of James Kyle, and all others wishing to purchase Goods by *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL*, will please call and examine for themselves.

NEW BOOKS.

The Headsman, Cooper's new Novel; Village Belles; The Premium, and the Daughter's own Book, for Christmas presents; Dwight's Theology; Clark's Commentary; Jay's Works; Jay's Prayers; Village Hymns; Cruden's Concordance; large 8vo. Bibles; Smith's Key to Revelations; Life of Christ; Cases of Conscience; 8th vol. Mrs. Edgworth's Works;

Just received by E. J HALE.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and old or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.
Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21st 1832. 99-tf.

TO THE READER.

The Editor of the Observer, at the close of the ninth year of his labours, tenders his thanks to all his *paying* patrons, for their liberal support. He has, however, he regrets to say, many whose patronage has been thus far worse than useless, having amounted as yet to nothing more tangible than promises. These, and indeed all others who are as much as one year in arrear, will find their accounts enclosed in to-day's paper. He earnestly asks immediate attention to them. Remittances may be made by mail, at the Editor's risk, if the postage be paid.

☞There are a few old sinners, whose names we intend to publish, if they do not speedily attend to this notice. *Dec.* 31, 1833.

NOTICE.

TWO or three Journeymen Shoe Makers (good workmen) may find employment, with fair wages, by applying to

W. L. HAWLEY.
December 9th, 1833. 62-tf.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

REPORT

Of the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The Committee on Internal improvements, to whom were refefred sundry documents and schemes relating to the internal improvements of this State, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report:

That the subject matter to which they relate involves considerations of State policy, inseparable from the general good, and, when taken in connection with the individual welfare of our citizens, their situation presents a state of things which nothing short of a liberal course of legislation can arrest, the consequent evils of a course of policy which the experience of the past now demonstrates, have had, and, if persevered in, will have a tendency to annihilate the population of the State.

When we look abroad into the policy of the several States of this Union, it is apparent that such as have attained to any degree of pre-eminence of character, that such distinction has been acquired in a ratio with the facilities of accumulating wealth, by the industry and enterprise of their citizens; and it is equally apparent that the State which has adopted that system of policy, which in its tendency hath promoted agriculture and husbandry, has produced, in the moral and intellectual condition of its society, improvements characteristic of an enlightened and enterprising people.

The evidence which the pages of history furnish for our example, of the causes that have produced the decline and ultimate ruin of such governments as have pursued a contrary policy, should be regarded by the States of this confederacy as admonitory of the certainty of its fatal consequences.

A people falling into *that* state of apathy, which generates a spirit unfriendly to enterprise, have ever been found to degenerate in the most abject state of slavery. It matters not whether such a people be a self-governed community or not, the inculcation of such principles will sooner or later produce a disregard even for the government of their own choosing.

When a people shall lose a proper respect for the character of the State which gave them birth, they that moment cease to be patriots, and become the fit subjects for a system of feudal vassalage. Let it be asked why are some nations overrun with ignorance and barbarity, whilst others flourish with learning and the sciences? But what should most attract our attention is, that the same people have in different ages been distinguished by these opposite characters. Is it not because the one has neglected, whilst the other has paid a proper regard to a policy, which placed in the hands of the citizens the means of acquiring wealth and the comforts of life, whereby the culture and a due regard for the improvements of the mind upon human institutions are appreciated and cherished by the great body of the people? Nothing is more apparent, than, where this system is pursued, knowledge, virtue, patriotism and wealth never fail to ensue; but where it is not, ignorance and a want of knowledge of our own worth become inevitable.

Upon comparing the present languishing condition of the agricultural resources of North Carolina with the improved and prosperous condition of even the most inconsiderable member of the Union, the picture pourtrays the contrast, characteristic of a community worn down by the hand of adversity, in colours too strong to be concealed. That in North Carolina it is apparent the reward of labour has ceased to be a stimulus to industry and enterprise; that agriculture has ceased to yield to the land owner a compensation equivalent to the expense attending the transportation of his surplus produce to market. The consequent result of this state of things is, that real estate throughout the country has so depreciated in the hands of the farmers, as to be considered not to possess a fixed value estimated upon its products. Hence our citizens are daily abandoning the places of their birth for situations in other States less healthy, and often, not superior in fertility of soil; but which, by the improvements of those States, rendered so by the fostering aid of legislative patronage, the facilities to wealth and the means of acquiring the necessaries of life, the profits upon labour hold out stronger inducements to agricultural pursuit than is to be found in North Carolina. Nor does the evil stop here. The tide of emigration, which never ebbs, not only carries with it a great portion of the enterprise and prime of our youth, but much of the productive and most valuable description of the State's wealth. These are facts of "ominous import," which should admonish us to guard against the fatal issue with which they are pregnant. Can it be our interest so to shape our policy as to render our State the mere nursery for the western and south-western States? Surely not. We not only thereby lessen the political influence of the State in the councils of the General Government, but we evidently weaken the ties of patriotism of our citizens to the land of their nativity.

The social relations of family connections evidently constitute the most lasting cement to the political permanency of any country. Indeed, what else is it but the social ties of family connections, when rendered happy and prosperous by their own industry, that stamps a value upon society?—Or will it be contended that the present scattered condition of the family connections of North Carolina has a tendency to increase either the happiness or the devotion of its inhabitants to the interest of the State? Go into any neighborhood, and inquire of the seniors or heads of families, "how many children they have raised, and in what State do they reside?" and in nine cases out of ten, the answer will be, "I have raised some six or eight children; but the major portion of them have migrated to some other State;" and adds the parent, "I am anxious to sell my lands, to enable me to follow them." Thus it will appear that the lands of nine-tenths of the farmers of the State are actually in market; and what does it arise from? Evidently from the fact, that the distance to, and expense of sending the staple products of the soil to market, so far lessen the profits upon agricultural labour.

that the farmer has no inducements to effort.—Therefore it is, that all our farmers are land sellers, and no land buyers.

The cause of these evils is apparent; but no less so than is the remedy. Throw open the agricultural interest of our State to the action of trade or commerce; open its wide spread avenues, by constructing rail roads from the interior of our fertile back country to markets within the State, at least so far as nature in the distribution of her favors has rendered them feasible; connect by rail roads the rivers of the State at given points, whereby the produce of their fruitful valleys may be sent to an export market. This done, and it will reflect to the State all the substantial benefit to be derived from an export depot—such at least as will locate a capital within its influence, equal to the amount of exports.

By concentrating the commerce of the State to one point, it will remove an evil, which but few are apprised of. The produce should be received at the export depot in sufficient quantities so as to furnish a cargo, without subjecting the shipper to the increased expense arising from delays, a privation in the outfit which often renders the voyage unsuccessful. Hence the necessity of adding to the aggregate quantity of export articles at the shipping port.

From the laggard progress in our internal improvements, it would seem as if inquiry had yet to discover what constituted the true policy of the State, as if its principles were too mysterious for the perception of the common mind. But such is not the fact. The fault lies in the Legislature, and, it would appear from the past, that the people are much more ready, when called upon, to sanction any measure of legislative enactment, having for its object the advancement of the public good, than hath been found in the General Assembly to adopt such measures. The people are always prepared to decide upon measures connected with the public welfare; but what uncommon attribute of intellect does it require to decide upon the advantages which a rail road has over a common five horse dredge waggon? The one is capable, with a steam locomotive engine, of transporting from 40 to 50 tons, and the other, under the most favorable circumstances, will carry little exceeding a ton and a half. Yet the opponents to a liberal system of internal improvement say that the present is not the proper time to commence these improvements, that the people are yet uninformed upon the subject, of the use of rail roads. Now, these reasons, if reasons at all, *imply* a fact which your committee is unwilling to admit, viz. that the people are not sufficiently informed of the advantages which rail roads possess over dredge wagons to decide upon the expediency of adopting rail road communications. The proposition thus presented is made to appear before the people in a false shape. Let it be asked, what are the true points involved in the inquiry? Is it not apparent that when the case is stripped of the veil of mystery which envelopes the proposition, that it presents but two simple questions, viz: *first*, the advantages of rail roads; and *secondly*, the ways and means of acquiring the required funds to effect these improvements? The expediency, then, of the State's becoming interested in rail roads is not involved in what the enemies of a general system, adopted by the State, may be pleased to call *an improper time to commence the good work*. In this light the subject has ever been unkindly treated; which has had a tendency to prejudice the public mind against the introduction of one of the most important improvements of inter-communication which the present enlightened age has discovered for the use and general benefit of man.

In the contemplation of this highly interesting subject, the only inquiry is, as to the manner of acquiring the funds for the accomplishment of the work, and whether the end will justify the means. The proposition, thus considered, presents a full and entire view of the whole case. The utility and practical use of rail roads will be admitted by all. Their direct effect upon the value of the landed interest is also admitted. The action they necessarily produce to enterprise and the mechanic arts and the commerce of the country, all tend to stimulate industry in a degree only to be realized by such like improvements. These considerations constitute some of the advantages to be derived by commercial inter-communications of the country.

They show that it is *labour* which developes the resources of any country. Should it not, then, be an object with the Legislature to promote, by such means as shall be found within its control, the industry and enterprise of the State with a liberal hand?

In what age or era has it been shown that prosperity has attended any nation, whose government did not foster its national wealth by promoting the individual wealth of its citizens?

It is a mistaken idea, as many suppose, that Banks or the monied institutions of the country will of themselves render what is called "money plenty." Money must circulate by means of the products of labor, or else it will ever be scarce, and the community poor. The fact is, money, whether in a metallic or paper form, possesses little else than a distributive, and not that representative character of property, as is generally supposed. It is its convenience in facilitating traffic between man and man, that confers a value upon paper medium, and not its representative character.

Money borrowed, which is wasted, or not usefully invested, operates injuriously to the borrower, and at the same time affords no benefit to the community. It is so much thrown into circulation, unrepresented by either *labour* or *property*, which results in the same bad effect that arises from overtrading.

The policy of North Carolina should be to increase the products of her soil, by increasing the reward and wages of labor. The one is a consequent upon the other. In the same ratio that labor is rewarded, will prosperity attend the community, and *vice versa*. It should, therefore, become a matter of inquiry with the Legislature of the State, whether our course of Legislation hath been in accordance with these established principles.

Our course of reasoning upon this subject for the last 30 years has been to evade rather than to investigate its merits; whilst the doctrines promulgated against a general system of improvement have unhappily had a serious and deleterious effect upon the public mind.

Principles inimical to, and at variance with what should constitute the policy of the State, by becoming interested in any project of internal improvements, having been so repeatedly reiterated, and again and again echoed and re-echoed from the forum of the Legislative hall to the public ear, that popular opinion had gone far in rejecting the well established principles in political economy, that the "wealth of States consists in the wealth and prosperity of the citizens."

But your committee hath the gratification to perceive that this important subject has in a great degree undergone the inquisitorial examination of the people, whose decision in all matters of public interest has ever been found in unison with the general welfare.

The people now perceive that they have endured a state of privation, which sad experience shows to be a *downward course*, and when longer forbearance would be but an aggravation of the evil. But the people, knowing their interest, with a voice, not to be resisted, hath proclaimed aloud that the period has arrived when *something ought, something can*, and *when something must be done* to arrest the rapid progress of our downhill march.

Public expectations have become awakened, all eyes have been turned upon the present session of the General Assembly, and now look with patriotic solicitude for the anticipated favorable result of its deliberations. With regard to the ability of individual efforts to accomplish the desired works of public improvements, there can be no difficulty in perceiving that they *cannot* raise the required funds. Our citizens, subjected as they evidently are, and have ever been, to an expense almost equal to the market value of a great portion of their surplus produce in getting it to the markets, must be ill prepared to engage in enterprises, which, from their importance, should be justly considered undertakings of State magnitude. It is, therefore, apparent, that, if the improvements of the State are to be effected at all, they must be by the aid of the State, and not by private companies. The expression of public opinion by the people, in their recent numerous primary meetings, has given ample testimony of what the public expectations are with regard to the *two fifths* principle. The unanimity of the Internal Improvement Convention, held in November last in Raleigh, in which forty-four counties were represented, and of which were but 5 dissenting votes to the magnificent scheme recommended by that body to the consideration of the General Assembly, should be viewed as conclusive as to the sentiment of the people upon the subject.

To defer the commencement of these undertakings under the imposing circumstances they have been submitted to the General Assembly, would doubtless be viewed by the people as tantamount to a rejection of the principles recommended, and so ably sustained by that patriotic and enlightened assemblage of citizens.

It will be recollected that the delegates composing the general Convention, which sat in Raleigh in November last, were appointed by the citizens of their respective counties, under all the forms at least of an election. It can hardly be supposed, then, that they would have recommended a measure which they supposed would not be sanctioned by their constituents. But, in addition to all this, we have the fact that *all* the internal improvement conventions and *county* meetings that were held in various sections of the State during the last summer, recommended the two-fifths and three-fifths principle. The sentiment of the people upon that point, therefore, cannot be questioned.

In compliance, therefore, to the *will of the people*, your committee are of the opinion that the *two-fifths* principle should be recognized in the future policy of the State; and that where a scheme shall be projected by individuals embraced in either of the main routes, recommended by the Board of Internal Improvements, the State ought to subscribe for *two-fifths* of the stock, under such restrictions and upon such conditions as the Legislature shall prescribe by law.

The great number of applications to the present General Assembly for the incorporation of rail road companies may be considered to be a *fair test* of the entire public confidence in rail road communications; and whilst the strong feelings of sectional jealousy, which are manifested upon the subject, should be regretted, yet the consequences to be apprehended can but result in laudable rivalry.

The reasons that have been advanced against the credit of the State being used in raising or creating a fund for objects of internal improvement, appear to your committee to be without foundation. The objects of Legislation should be such as relate to the advancement of the common welfare: the improvement of our common country is a legitimate subject of general concern, and is embraced in the powers retained by the State Government in the management of its municipal affairs; in the well being of which, all grades and descriptions of citizens have a deep and undivided interest; and, as such the subject should invoke the undivided attention and solicitude of the General Assembly. In every other State except North Carolina, internal improvement is made a primary object of State patronage; but why it should be considered by the Legislature of North Carolina an object unworthy of its patronage and fostering care, is a fact which inquiry has yet to discover and explain. It is no reason against a thing, to presume it may be abased; for, upon this hypothesis, it might be argued that legislation itself may be abused, and therefore such a provision is improperly retained in our constitution.

It is worse than absurd to argue that the work proposed may not be worth the money expended in constructing it, and therefore it would be impolitic for the State to engage in such like enterprizes.—What has been the result of such investments in our sister States? Do we find that they have abandoned the policy? Surely not; but, on the contrary, continue to engage in more extensive undertakings. South Carolina and Tennessee have now in contemplation a scheme to connect, by rail roads, the trade of the two States, so as to make Charleston the shipping port for all Tennessee. Nay, the scheme embraces all north Alabama, a part of Kentucky and Ohio. So have Virginia and Georgia embarked in the internal improvements of their respective States, and with prospects of success.

In reference to the *Report* of the "Board of Internal Improvement," the committee view the plans and suggestions it contains to be of pre-eminent importance to the State. It contemplates improvements, which, if carried into execution, their advantages would more than equal the scheme, magnificent as it is. The committee, therefore, would recommend the organization of a Board of Internal Improvements, to consist of *four* members, one of whom should act in the capacity of superintendent of public works, and who shall be allowed three dollars a day, in addition to his expenses, for his services in attending to the duties assigned to him as superintendent.

It will be recollected that the laws relating to the several navigation and other incorporated companies, were enacted at a time when there existed a regular Board of Internal Improvement: consequently, these laws were all predicated upon the existence of a board, and requiring the Board of Internal Improvement to attend to the interest which the State held in these companies.

In addition to these reasons, there are others which render the organization of a new board necessary. It is essential that the State should be furnished with a topographical engineer, for the purpose of making the surveys and estimates of the routes contemplated by the several companies incorporated at the present session, as well as the routes proposed by the Board of Internal Improvement. An engineer can no doubt be procured from the topographical bureau of the United States' Government, by applying to the President. In which event, these surveys and estimates can be made at an expense only of the cost of the camp equipage, and such other charges as may be necessary for the accommodation of the engineer and the required attendants, &c. The whole amount would not probably exceed from 1000 to 1500 dollars. The State of South Carolina has appropriated, for a similar object, and under similar circumstances, one thousand dollars.

Your committee, therefore, recommend the bill accompanying this report to be passed into a law. All which is respectfully submitted.

J. SEAWELL, *Chairman.*

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, January 1.

Bill presented—By Mr. Meares, to repeal in part, an act laying duties on sales at auction of Merchandize, passed in 1818.

On motion of Mr. Pugh, the Senate proceeded to consider the Resolution authorising the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to drain the Swamp Lands. Mr. Meares moved an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that before cutting canals through the lands of individuals, contracts shall be made with them. The question then recurring on the passage of the Resolution the second time, it was decided in the negative.—Ayes 27, Noes 33.

Those who voted for the Resolution were:

Messrs. Beard, Burns, Caldwell, Collins, Dobson, Elliott, Faison, Hall, Hinton, Hogan, Hussey, Jones, Lindsay, McCormick, Mann, Meares, Mebane, Mendenhall, Moore, Nash, Pugh, Skinner of Perquimons, Skinner of Chowan, Skinner of Pasquotank, Smaw, Spaight and Walton.

Those who voted against the Resolution were:—

Messrs.—Arrington, Brittain of Burke, Brittain of Macon, Clayton, Cooper, Edwards, Flowers, Gavin, Harrison, Hoke, Howell, Kendall, Kerr, Martin of Richmond, Martin of Rockingham, Matthews, Melvin, Montgomery, Morris, Morrison, Moye of Greene, Moye of Pitt, Murchison, Norman, Sherard, Shuford, Simmons, Sitton, Stedman, Stone, Vanhook, Vann, Wilder.

On motion of Mr. Faison, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill appropriating the sum of $6000 to survey Rail Road Routes. Mr. Mebane moved for its indefinite postponement, and the vote thereon was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Arrington, Clayton, Collins, Cooper, Edwards, Faison, Flowers, Howell, Hoke, Kerr, Lindsay, Mann, Martin of Rockingham, Matthews, Mebane, Melvin, Montgomery, Moye of Greene, Moye of Pitt, Nash, Norman, Phillips, Pugh, Sherard, Shuford, Simmons, Sitton, Skinner of Perquimons, Skinner of Pasquotank, Smaw, Spaight, Stone, Vanhook, Vann, Walton and Wilder.

Nays—Messrs. Beard, Brittain of Burke, Brittain of Macon, Burns, Caldwell, Dobson, Elliott, Foy, Gavin, Hall, Harrison, Hinton, Hogan, Hussey, Jones, Kendall, Klutts, McCormick, Martin of Richmond, Meares, Mendenhall, Morris, Morrison, Murchison, Skinner of Chowan, and Stedman.

So the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Thursday, Jan 2.

A motion was made by Mr. Clayton, to re-consider the vote taken yesterday, on the indefinite postponement of the bill authorizing surveys, &c. but it was negatived, Ayes 27—Noes 25.

Mr. Mendenhall presented the following Preamble and Resolution:

WHEREAS, it is believed, that the severity of punishment, in many instances prescribed by the criminal law now in force in North Carolina, is too frequently the cause of offenders eluding justice altogether, from the lenity of Juries; and that a change in the criminal code of law in this State, would be of public benefit: And whereas, it is further believed that the building of a Penitentiary in this State and changing many of the punishments now attached to the commission of crimes and offences to a term of service therein, would insure the more certain execution of the criminal law; and that this method of punishing offenders would not only be oftentimes suited more to our feelings of humanity, but cheaper to the public and less burthensome to the citizens at large. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the amount of costs and charges annually expended throughout the State in criminal or State prosecutions, to be ascertained and reported to the Legislature, and for such other information in regard to a Penitentiary, as said Judiciary Committee may deem advisable.

The question on the adoption of this Resolution was decided in the negative, Ayes 20—Noes 34.

The engrossed bill to repeal an act passed in 1818, fixing the sum hereafter to be paid to the State for vacant lands, was read the second and third time and ordered to be *enrolled* [Reduces the sum to 5 cents an acre and restricts the number of acres to be entered in any one year, by any one person to 100; on all entries over 100 acres, to pay 10 cents.]

The bill to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear was read the third time and ordered to be *enrolled* by a vote of 41 to 16. Those who voted against it, were Messrs. Arrington, Cooper, Harrison, Martin of Rockingham, Matthews, Melvin, Moye of Greene, Moye of Pitt, Mendenhall, Sherard, Sitton, Skinner of Perquimons, Smaw, Stedman, Vann, and Walton.

Friday, Jan 3.

Bills presented—By Mr. Mendenhall, to incorporate the North Carolina Centre and Seaport Rail Road Company, from Beaufort to the mountains. By Mr. Stedman, to alter the name of Tick Creek Academy in Chatham County. By Mr Hussey, to appoint Commissioners for the town of Kenansville, in Duplin County. Read the first time.

Mr. Hussey presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Duplin, praying an alteration in the times of holding the County Courts of said County. Referred.

Mr. Cooper presented a Resolution which was laid on the table, proposing to raise a joint select Committee consisting of ten members from each House, to inquire into the expediency of limiting the sessions of the General Assembly to 40 days.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in the consideration of the bills to establish the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, and the Albemarle Bank of Edenton, both of which were passed and are now laws.

Saturday, Jan. 4.

Bill presented—By Mr Smaw, to establish the Merchant's and Farmer's Bank in the town of Washington. Read the first time.

The Resolution in favor of Kenneth Ray, was read the second and third time and ordered to be enrolled.

The resignation of Hardy Morgan, Col. Commandant of the 60th Regiment of Militia, and of Alex'r McNeill, Major of the 33d Regiment, were read and accepted.

Monday, Jan. 6.

Nearly the whole sitting was occupied in the consideration of the bill proposing to submit specific amendments of the Constitution to the people of the State. The bill having been read, Mr. Mann, of Tyrrell, moved for its indefinite postponement.

On the motion, an animated and protracted debate arose. The motion was advocated by Messrs. Edwards and Skinner, and opposed by Messrs. Meares, Brittain, of Burke, Beard, Martin and Hogan, on the ground that it precluded all attempts to reconcile conflicting opinions by a compromise.

The Senate adjourned about 5 o'clock without taking the question.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The bill to establish the Bank of Roanoke in the town of Leaksville, was rejected on its second reading by a vote of 33 to 21.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for ascertaining the sense of the people relative to amending the Constitution of the State. The question pending being on the indefinite postponement of the bill, it was put and decided in the negative—ayes 30, noes 32.

AYES—Messrs. Arrington, Collins, Cooper, Edwards, Faison, Flowers, Foy, Hall, Harrison, Howell, Lindsay, Mann, Matthews, Mebane, Melvin, Moye of Greene, Moye of Pitt, Nash, Norman, Pugh, Sherard, Simmons, Skinner of Perquimons, Skinner of Chowan, Skinner of Pasquotank, Smaw, Stone, Vann, Walton, Wilder.

NOES—Messrs. Beard, Brittain of Burke, Brittain of Macon, Caldwell, Clayton, Dobson, Elliott, Gavin, Hinton, Hogan, Hoke, Hussey, Jones, Kendall, Klutts, McCormick, Martin of Richmond, Martin of Rockingham, Meares, Mendenhall, Montgomery, Moore, Morris, Morrison, Murchison, Phillips, Shuford, Sitton, Spaight, Stedman, Vanhook, Kerr.

Mr. Meares moved to amend the bill by striking out all that part of it embracing the proposed amendments to the Constitution, and inserting in lieu thereof a substitute. The bill was then laid on the table, and the substitute ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The further consideration of the bill to provide for ascertaining the sense of the people relative to amending the Constitution of the State, was postponed until the 3d Monday of November next, by a vote of 36 to 26.

[We do not learn from the Raleigh papers, what other business engaged the Senate on this day.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Jan. 2.

Bill presented.—By Mr. McNeill, authorising certain persons therein named to raise by way of Lottery, Ten thousand dollars to open a canal in Cumberland county.

Mr. Barringer, from the select committee raised upon the subject, reported a bill to regulate the time of holding the Superior Courts in the 6th Judicial circuit. Read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Seawell,

Resolved, That a select Committee of three be appointed to whom shall be assigned the duty of inquiring into the extent and beneficial effects of the improvements made by the Cape Fear Navigation Company upon the River between Fayetteville and Wilmington: and that the Committee inquire whether any improvements have been made upon said River benefiting the navigation thereof in low tide, or times of dry weather; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Messrs. Seawell, Marsteller, and Poindexter, were appointed the above committee.

[The proceedings of Friday and Saturday are unimportant.]

Monday, Jan. 6.

Bill presented.—By Mr. Seawell, to establish the ancient boundaries of the town of Fayetteville.

By Mr. Jordan, a bill concerning the market fees in the town of Fayetteville.

Mr. Outlaw moved to take up for consideration the bill to provide for the ratification by the people of specific amendments to the Constitution of North Carolina; which was decided in the negative—yeas 46, nays 79.

The bill to prescribe the mode of assessing lands and listing other property for taxation, was, on motion of Mr. Relfe, postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Marsteller, from the select committee to which the subject was referred, reported a Resolution instructing the Board of Internal Improvements to remove certain sand bars in Cape Fear river.

The bill to enforce the collection of militia fines, was rejected on its 2d reading.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.

Mr. Long submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Attorney General of the State, Romulus M. Saunders, did not violate the 35th section of the Constitution in accepting an appointment under the General Government, and did not thereby vacate his said office; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The said committee consists of Messrs. Long, Houghton, Graham, Barringer and Shepard.

The bill for revising and digesting the public statute laws of this State, was read the third time; when Mr. Stockard moved that it be indefinitely postponed; which motion was negatived by a vote of 83 to 19. The bill then passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr Wilson offered the following resolution, which was rejected:

Resolved, That this House will not, after this day, receive any more bills of a private or public nature during the sitting of the present Legislature.

The following engrossed bills and resolution passed their third reading and were ordered to be enrolled: The bill to incorporate the Richmond Manufacturing Company; the resolution relating to the State claims upon the General Government; the bill to establish a town at the court house of Caswell county, by the name of Yanceyville.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.

A resolution was adopted, by a vote of 99 to 10, to adjourn on Saturday the 11th inst.

Rail Roads—Several Rail Road bills have become laws, since our last, but the State takes no stock, leaving the several schemes to be carried into effect by individual enterprize.

The Judiciary—An opinion seems to have been extensively prevalent, that a law would be passed by the present Legislature creating an additional Judicial Circuit. All doubt on the subject is now removed, by the *indefinite postponement* of the bill which was introduced with this view. The vote was—For the bill 52—Against it 74.

Cherokee Lands—It will be seen, that the bill directing a further sale of the lands acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, has become a law.—*Raleigh Register.*

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Misrepresentations Corrected.—We have seen several notices of the recent Legislative Caucus at Harrisburg, in which it is stated that eighty members of the Legislature were present and unanimously sustained the resolutions in favour of a National Convention. This statement is wholly incorrect. There were *not* eighty members present, and of those who did attend, a large portion were drawn by idle curiosity, and took no part in the proceedings. *At least one half of the democratic members of the Legislature are opposed to a National Convention.* This fact is known. It was proposed at the Convention that the individuals in favour of the address should sign it; but the suggestion was negatived from a consciousness that not more than forty names could, by all the machinery put into requisition, be attached to the paper. Let not our friends abroad be deceived. Pennsylvania will never sustain the National Convention.

Philadelphia Intelligencer.

TUSCALOOSA, (ALA.) DEC. 24.

Joyful Intelligence.—The Creek controversy may be considered as at an end. We have the gratification to lay before our readers and an anxious community, a message addressed to both branches of the Legislature, by his Excellency, Governor Gayle, with several letters not heretofore published—among which is a letter addressed to the Governor by Francis S. Key, Esq. all of which will be read with the deepest interest. It will be perceived in the language of the message of Governor Gayle, "that the settlers in the new counties are to remain in the undisturbed possession of their Improvements, and that the orders of the Secretary of War are to be confined *exclusively* to the locations which were reserved to the Indians by the Treaty." To this arrangement, it appears to us, there can be, there should be no objection—any settler, who may be found upon the reservations which may be allotted to the Indians, will be required to remove. We presume no settler, inasmuch as he has no right to the land, will hesitate to comply with this condition. Thus do we hope, that this perplexing question is amicably adjusted, and that no conflict will occur between the State and the Federal authorities.

A gentleman of Cork ordered his man to call him up at six o'clock, but he awakened him at four. Being asked the reason, he replied—he came to tell him he had two hours to sleep.

'The most solemn of birds,' says an ancient proverb 'is an owl—the most solemn of fishes, an oyster—the most solemn of beasts an ass—the most solemn of men an ass also.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

The following extracts will give the reader some idea of the recent great speech of Mr. Clay on the removal of the Deposites.

Speaking of the dismissal of Mr. Duane, Mr. Clay said,

"He was dismissed under that detestable system of proscription, for opinion's sake, which has finally dared to intrude itself into the Halls of Congress—a system under which three unoffending clerks, the fathers of families, the husbands of wives, dependent on them for support, without the slightest imputation of delinquency, have been recently unceremoniously discharged, and driven out to beggary, by a man, himself the substitute of a meritorious officer, who has not been in this city a period equal to one monthly revolution of the moon! I tell our Secretary, (said Mr. C., raising his voice,) that, if he touch a single hair of the head of any one of the clerks of the Senate, (I am sure he is not disposed to do it,) on account of his opinions, political or religious, if no other member of the Senate does it, I will instantly submit a resolution for his own dismission. [*Loud applause in the Gallery.*]

After reviewing the nature of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and the duties of its incumbent, Mr. C. proceeded,—

"I will now briefly examine the various reasons which he assigns for the removal of the public deposites. The first is the near approach of the expiration of the charter. But the charter had yet to run about two and a half of the 20 years to which it was limited. During the *whole* term, the public deposites were to continue to be made with the Bank. It was clearly foreseen, at the commencement of the term, as now, that it would expire, and yet Congress did not then, and has never since, thought proper to provide for the withdrawal of the deposites prior to the expiration of the charter. Whence does the Secretary derive an authority to do what Congress had never done? Whence his power to abridge in effect the period of the charter, and to limit it to 17½ years, instead of twenty? Was the urgency for the removal of the deposites so great that he could not wait 60 days, until the assembling of Congress? He admits that they were perfectly safe in the Bank; that it promptly met every demand upon it; and that it faithfully performed all its duties. Why not, then, await the arrival of Congress? The last time the House of Representatives had spoken, among the very last acts of the last session, that House had declared its full confidence in the safety of the deposits. Why not wait until it could review the subject, with all the new light which the Secretary could throw upon it, and again proclaim its opinion? He comes into office on the 23d September, 1833, and, in 3 days, with intuitive celerity, he comprehends the whole of the operations of the complex department of the Treasury, perceives that the Government, from its origin, had been in uniform error, and denounces the opinions of all his predecessors! And, hastening to rectify universal wrong, in defiance and in contempt of the resolution of the House, he signs an order for the removal of the deposites! It was of no consequence to him whether places of safety, in substitution of the Bank of the U. States, could be obtained or not; without making essential precautionary arrangements, he commands the removal almost instantly to be made.

Can any one doubt the motive of this precipitancy! Does any body doubt that it was to preclude the action of Congress, or to bring it under the influence of the Executive Veto? Let the two Houses, or either of them perform their duty to the country, and we shall hereafter see whether, in that respect, at least, Mr. Secretary will not fail to consummate his purpose."

"The Secretary asserts that "it is *well understood* that the superior credit heretofore enjoyed by the notes of the Bank of the United States, was not founded on any particular confidence in its management or solidity. It was occasioned *altogether* by the agreement on behalf of the public, in the act of incorporation, to receive them in all payments to the United States."—I have rarely seen any State paper characterized by so little gravity, dignity, and circumspection, as the report displays. The Secretary is perfectly reckless in his assertions of matters of fact, and culpably loose in his reasoning. Can he believe the assertion which he has made? Can he believe, for example, that if the notes of the Bank of the Metropolis were made receivable in all payments to the Government they would ever acquire, at home and abroad, the credit and confidence which are attached to those of the Bank of the United States? If he had stated that the faculty mentioned, was one of the elements of the great credit of those notes, the statement would have been true; but who can agree with him, that it is the *sole* cause? The credit of the Bank of the United States results from the large amount of its capital; from the great ability and integrity with which it has been administered; from the participation of the Government in its affairs; from its advantageous location; from its being the place of deposite of the public moneys, and its notes being receivable in all payments to the Government; and from its being emphatically *the Bank of the United States.* This latter circumstance arranges it with the Banks of England, France, Amsterdam, Genoa, &c.

These are but two of the Secretary's reasons. Mr. Clay demolished them all in succession. The following is the eloquent conclusion of this unanswerable speech:—

But let us now inquire whether the Secretary of the Treasury has exercised his usurped authority, in the formation of these contracts, with prudence and discretion. Having substituted himself to Congress and the Treasurer of the United States, he ought at least to shew that, in the stipulations of the contracts themselves, he has guarded the public moneys and provided for the public interests. I will examine the contract with the Girard Bank of Philadelphia, which is presented as a specimen of the contracts with the Atlantic Banks. The first stipulation limits the duty of the local banks to receive in deposite, on account of the United States, only the notes of Banks convertible into coin, 'in its *immediate* vicinity,' or which it is, "for the time being, in the habit of receiving." Under this stipulation, the Girard Bank, for example, will not be bound to receive the notes of the Louisville Bank, although that also be one of the deposite banks, nor the notes of any other bank, not in its immediate vicinity, even if it be a deposite bank. As to the provision that it will receive the notes of banks which, for the time being, it is in the habit of receiving, it is absurd to put such a stipulation in a contract, because by the power retained to change the habit, for the time being, it is an absolute nullity. Now, Sir, how does this contract compare with the charter and practice of the Bank of the United States? That Bank receives every where, and credits the Government with the notes, whether issued by the Branches or the principal Bank. The amount of all these notes is every where available to the Government. But the Government may be overflowing in distant bank notes when they are not wanted, and a bankrupt, at the places of great expenditure, under this singular arrangement.

With respect to the transfer of moneys from place to place, the local bank requires in this contract that it shall not take place but upon *reasonable* notice. And what reasonable notice is, has been left totally undefined, and of course open to future contest. When hereafter a transfer is ordered, and the Bank is unable to make it, there is nothing to do but to allege the unreasonableness of the notice. The local bank agrees to render to the Government all the services now performed by the Bank of the United States, subject, however, to the restriction that they are required "in the vicinity" of the local bank. But the Bank of the United States is under no such restrictions; its services are co-extensive with the United States and territories.

The local banks agree to submit their accounts to the Secretary of the Treasury or any agent to be appointed by him, but to tion *is admissible without a violation* of the *tive charters;* and how far that may be, tary cannot tell, because he has not yet charters. He is, however, to appoint of examination, and to fix the salaries local banks are to pay. And where does tary find the authority to create offices salaries, without the authority of Congress?

But the most improvident, unprecedented extraordinary provision in the contract relates to the security. When, and not deposites in the local bank shall exceed the capital stock actually paid in, collateral ty, satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury to be given for the safety of the deposite sir, a freshman, a schoolboy, would not dealt with his father's or guardian's stead of the security *preceding*, it is to deposite of the People's money! The bank gets an amount of their money equal half of its capital, and then it contents security! Does not the Secretary when he goes for the security, find the gone, and that he may be entirely too one or the other? We have a law which forbids the advance of even to a disbursing agent of the without previous security. Yet, in spirit of that law, or, at least, of all and common prudence, the Secretary wards of twenty-five millions of public among a countless number of unknown stipulates that, when the amount of exceeds one-half of their respective curity is to be given!

The best stipulation in the whole contract, which reserves to the Secretary of the ry the power of discharging these local the service of the United States wherever es; and the sooner he exercises it and public deposites to the place of acknowledged from which they have been rashly taken ter for all parties concerned.

Let us look into the condition of one of cal banks, the nearest to us, and that to which we have the best information. The of this District, (and among them that of tropolis) are required to make monthly their condition, on the first day of June latest official return from the Metropolis the first of January, 1832. Why it is one on the first of last January, and other Banks, I know not. In point of informed, it made none. Here is its January, 1832, and I think you will is a Flemish one. On the debit side paid in, five hundred thousand dollars circulation 62,855 dollars. Due to Banks 911 10: individuals on deposite, $747 dend and expenses; $17 591 77, and 02, making an aggregate of $684 496 credit side there are bills and notes stock [What sort?] bearing interest, real estate, $18,404 86; notes of other hand, and checks on ditto, $23,213 now, Mr. President how much do you collect, that this is the bank selected Government, where there is necessarily ted a vast amount of public money, employed expenditure of Government at this place. lect that, by another Executive edict, all ficers, charged with the disbursement of the money here, are required to make their deposites this Metropolis Bank; and how much specie suppose it had at the date of its last official $10,974 76. Due from other banks, making in the aggregate on the credit side 496 31. Upon looking into the items and them up, you will find that this Metropolis on the 1st day of January 1832, was last immediate call for $176,335 29, and that which it had on hand ready to meet this $40,079 55. And *this* is one of the banks ed at the Seat of the General Government deposite of the public moneys of the United A bank, with a capital of thirty-five millions dollars, and upwards of ten millions of specie has been put aside, and a bank with a half a million, and a little more than ten dollars in specie, on hand, has been set its place! How that half million has been whether, in part, or in the whole, by the sizing operation of *giving stock notes* in for certificates of *stock, does not appear.*

The design of the whole scheme of this ry arrangement seems to have been, to bind in one common league, a number of banks dispersed throughout the Union, and subject central will, with a right of scrutiny into the agents of that will. It is a bold imitation of New York project of a safety fund. The ration of banks will probably be combined as thy as well as interest, and will be drawn fly to the succour of the source of this movement. As to their supplying a common currency in place of that of the Bank of the United States, the plan is totally destitute of the essential ingredient. They are not required to credit each other's paper, unless it be issued in the immediate vicinity."

We have seen what is in this contract. Now let us see what is not there. It contains no stipulation for the preservation of the public morals; nothing for the freedom of elections; none for the purity of the press. All these great interests, after all that has been said against the Bank of the United States, are left to shift and take care of themselves as they can. We have already seen the President of the Bank in a neighboring city, rushing into the defence of the Secretary of the Treasury, in an editorial article in a newspaper, whose every venom of the shaft was not quite equal to the point or of the bow." Was he rebuked by the Secretary of the Treasury? Was the Bank removed from the public service? Or, are morals, purity and elections, in no danger of contamination? Has a host of banks become literary champions, on the side of power and the officers of Government? Has the patriotism of the Secretary only alarmed us? Has the infallibility of high authority been questioned? Will the States silently acquiesce, and see the whole general authority insinuating itself into the banks of the creation, and subject to their exclusive control?

We have, Mr. President, a most wonderful financier at the head of our Treasury Department. He sits quietly by in the Cabinet, and witnesses the contest between his colleague and the President. Sees the conflict in the mind of that colleague between his personal attachment to the President, on the one hand, and his solemn duty to the public, on the other. Beholds the triumph of conscientious obligation. Contemplates the noble spectacle of an honest man, preferring to surrender an exalted office, with all its honors and emoluments, rather than betray the interests of the people. Witnesses the insulting and contemptuous expulsion of his colleague from office; and then coolly enters the vacated place without the slightest sympathy for the smallest emotions. He was installed on the 23d September, and by the 26th, the brief period of three days, he discovers that the Government of the United States had been wrong from its origin; that one of his predecessors from Hamilton down to Gallatin (who, whatever I said of him on a former occasion, and that I do not mean to retract possessed more practical knowledge of currency, banks, and finance, than any man I have known in the public councils,) Dallas, and Crawford, had been mistaken, about both the expediency and constitutionality of the Bank; that even Chief Magistrate, prior to him whose patronage he enjoyed, had been wrong; that Congress, the Supreme Court of the U. States, and the people of the U. States, during the thirty-seven years

...pressed it or recognized the utility of ... wrong. And, opposing his sin... to their united judgments, he dismiss... scatters the public money, and under... and purify the public morals, the ... and popular elections!

...ue the operations of this modern ... financial bearing merely, we shall ... for approbation.

... the public moneys, where, by ... admission, th y were perfectly ... of thirty-five millions of capital, ... of specie, and he places them, at ... with Banks of comparatively small ... specie, of which the Metropo... example.

... draws them from a Bank created by, ... the Federal Government had am... puts them in other Banks, created ... governments, and over which it has

... draws them from a Bank in which ... people, as a stockholder, were drawn ... proportion of interest accruing on ... those deposites formed the basis, ... where the People of the United ... no interest.

... Bank which has paid a bonus of a ... half, which the people of the United ... be now liable to refund, and puts them ... which have paid to the American peo...

... depreciates the value of the Stock in a Bank, ... General Government holds seven mil... advances that of Banks in whose stock ... hold a dollar, and whose aggregate ... not probably much exceed that very ... And, finally,

... dismisses a Bank whose paper circulates, ... credit, throughout the Union and ... countries, and engages in the public ... whose paper has but a limited and ... in their "immediate vicinities."

... immediate and inevitable results. ... large and long standing item of ... annually reported to Congress, ... and extended, remains to be de...

... Mr. President, what, under all these ... is it our duty to do? Is there a ... to affirm, in the language ... that the President has assumed ... over the Treasury of the United ... to him by the Constitution and ... that the reasons assigned for the ... Secretary of the Treasury, are insuffi... satisfactory?

... in the hopes of the American people ... turned to Congress. They feel that ... deceived and insulted; their confi... gone; their interests betrayed; and their li... in danger. They see a rapid and alarming ... of all power in one man's hands. ... see that, by the exercise of the positive ... of the Executive, and his negative power ... Congress, the will of one man alone ... governs the Republic. The question ... shall laws will Congress pass, but what ... Executive not veto? The President, and ... is addressed for Legislative action. ... a Corporation, charged with the ex... of great National work, dismiss an expe... faithful and zealous President, afterwards ... ability by a voluntary resolution, and ... extraordinary services by a large gratifi... vote in his place in Executive favor... inexperienced and incompetent, to pro... President. We behold the usual incidents ... tyranny. The Land is filled with ... informers and detraction and denuncia... orders of the day. People, especially ... sentiments in this place no longer dare ... the fearless tones of manly freemen, but in ... the whispers of trembling slaves. The ... symptoms of Despotism are upon us; ... do not apply instantaneously and ef... ly, the fatal collapse will soon come on. ... die—ignobly die! base, mean, and ab... —the scorn and contempt of mankind— ... unwept, unmourned!

... clusion of the Speech was followed by ... loud applause in the Galleries, as it ... was interrupted before.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

VIRGINIA.—At the annual meet... Stockholders yesterday, held at ... Room, the following Resolutions ... viz:

... Resolved, That the Stockholders disapprove of ... portion of the agreement, between the President ... Directors of the Bank of Virginia and the Se... of the Treasury of the United States, for ... deposite of the public money of the U. States ... Bank of Virginia, as is embraced in the se... the sixth, seventh and eighth articles there... each of the third article as stipulates, that ... of the condition of the Bank shall be made ... Secretary of the Treasury, and to submit the ... transactions of the Bank to the examin... the Secretary of the Treasury, or his A... and so much of the fourth article as stipu... the Bank shall transfer any portion of its ... to any other Bank or Banks employed ... agent of the U. States

... That the Stockholders cannot consent ... Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States, ... Officer or Agent of any other government, ... authority is not recognised by the Charter, ... have any agency whatever in controling the ... ration of the affairs of the Bank, or in sug... to its Officers or Agents any wish or ex... as to the manner in which the funds of ... are to be administered.—They, there... regret, that the communication of the ... of the Treasury to the President of the ... which he declares, that "the department ... from you the adoption of such a course ... your accommodations, as will prove ac... to the people, and safe to the govern... not been promptly answered by infor... that the Officers of this Bank could not ... interference of the Officers of the gov... the U. S., in any manner whatever in ... administration of its affairs

... That the President and Directors of ... instructed to communicate to the Se... Treasury of the U. S., that so much ... resident aforesaid, as is hereby disapprov... carried into effect by this Bank.

Honorable Honor.—In the debate ... occurred in the Senate, on the bill to ... the Bank of C. Fear, Mr. Meares ... extraordinary fact with regard to ... of its creation, thirty years ago, but ... *debt has been lost!* This is not ... conclusive evidence of the ability with ... affairs of that Office have been ... but is a circumstance which re... to the credit of the section of ... in which it is located. We doubt ... same assertion can be hazarded ... to any other Bank or Agency, ... United States.—*Raleigh Register.*

Recent.—We learn from the N. York ... that intelligence has been receiv... Mr. Livingston in France, who has ... certain documents in relation ... confirmation of American vessels; ... favorable impressions are entertain... the result of his mission.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1834.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1834.

DEAR SIR: A few weeks ago, it was admitted by almost every one, that the House of Representatives would sustain the President and his Secretary of the Treasury in the removal of the Public Deposites. It now seems very probable that the House will come to a different result.

The measure is becoming more unpopular every day, and the more the subject is investigated, the more fully is established the fact, that the measure was ill-advised, and cannot bear a strict scrutiny. Some who were favorable to the measure at the first of the session are now decidedly opposed to it.

It is believed that the whole delegation from Virginia will be in favor of making the future Deposites in the U. S. Bank; most of them unhesitatingly say, that the removal was a breach of the national faith towards the Bank, and an exercise of power never intended by Congress to be given under such circumstances.

The discussion is yet going on in both Houses, and every day seems to elicit some new light on the subject, and brings to the Seat of Government addition evidences of the mischievous consequences of this rash and inconsiderate measure.

Before this paper goes to press, the Legislature of North Carolina will have adjourned. We cannot expect to be particularly informed, for a day or two to come, in relation to all of its acts; but there is one subject on which there is unfortunately no doubt. They will have adjourned, not only without doing aught to improve the condition of the agricultural interests of the State, but actually having injured the cause by the utmost coldness and unconcern; by a refusal to listen to the most inconsiderable desires of the community: by abandoning, to hopeless despair, those who would not till now despair: by declaring, as emphatically as acts can be made to declare, that the reliance of the people upon the Legislature, is fallacious: that neither now, nor at any future time, will a hand be raised for the revival of the drooping energies of the State: that her citizens must continue to seek abroad for a land in which their industry may meet with a proper reward, and their character be rescued from the odium of the most extraordinary apathy that ever disgraced a free people.

No Legislature ever assembled with a more binding obligation to act for the public welfare, or with a more favorable opportunity to immortalize itself by abandoning a miserable policy and adopting a liberal and patriotic one, than that which has now closed. If there had been no other warrant for changing the public policy, than that afforded by the Internal Improvement Convention which assembled in Raleigh on the 4th of July last, they would have been justified, amply justified: but when to the recommendations of that enlightened and patriotic body, were added the strong and almost undivided expressions of the opinion of the people in their primary assemblies,—the solemn appeals of that still more numerous and equally enlightened and patriotic body, whose deliberations were conducted under their immediate observation—and which resulted in such a heart-stirring appeal to every feeling of pride, of patriotism and of interest—when the whole State has been roused to make a determined effort to wipe off the stain from its escutcheon:—how shall we account for the miserable abortion in which it has all ended in the Legislature? We confess our utter inability to understand the causes which have produced a result so unfortunate for the interest and fame of the State, and for the reputation of the body to which they had been committed.

The people have been disappointed. They had a right to expect bread, and have received a stone. They gave authority with which timidity itself might have become bold.—They demanded that justice should be done to their wants, and to their character. They have been refused. Their servants have dared to disobey their instructions and to treat their claims with scorn. Let them be taught that a misplaced confidence can be withdrawn; that such public servants are unworthy of trust. At the next August elections, let the State Councils be purged of all who have proved unfaithful or unmindful of the high obligations imposed upon them.

Bank of Cape Fear.—We have seen a copy of the act of the Legislature rechartering this institution—and for the information of our readers subjoin its prominent features:

The corporate privileges of the Bank are continued until the 1st January 1855. The present Capital, $417,000, may be increased to 800,000, if the present Stockholders assent to such increase before the 1st July next. If they assent to admit new partners. Books are to be opened at the several places named, within four months thereafter.

The new subscriptions are to be paid in specie, or its equivalent, $20 at the time of subscribing, and the remaining $80 in four equal instalments at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months thereafter.

Each share of Stock owned by individuals is subject to a Tax of 25 cents per annum.

The Bank is at liberty to deal in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bonds and Notes, Bills of exchange, Mint certificates, Public debt of the U. States, and Stock of the U. S. Bank, provided their investments in stock shall not exceed half the amount of their Capital.

They may issue for twice the amount of their Capital, but not of paper of smaller denominations than Three Dollars.

The stockholders may establish Branches or Agencies where they think proper, but are bound to place one at Raleigh when required by the General Assembly.

They are to notify the Governor of the acceptance of the charter within 6 months from the passage of the act.

The other provisions of the Bill relate principally to the management of the Bank, and are such as are usual in Bank charters.

The reader will find in another column an advertisement of the President of the Bank calling a meeting of the Stockholders.

The Bank of North Carolina, also established by the present Legislature, is to have a capital of $1,500,000, to be located in Raleigh, and to have Branches wherever it may be deemed advisable. The State is entitled to the privilege of taking $600,000 of the stock, and in consideration of said subscription, to have *four* Directors. The remaining $900,000 are to be subscribed by individuals, who are entitled to vote for *six* Directors—in all *ten*, who are to manage the Bank, appoint Directors of Branches, &c.—The Bank to go into operation when $750,000 are subscribed.

The Merchants' Bank of Newbern, is to have a capital of $250,000, and the Albemarle Bank of Edenton a capital of $200,000. These have no right to establish Branches.

The stock held by individuals in all these Institutions, is subject to a tax of 25 cents on each share.

In the establishment of the above Institutions, the Legislature has met the reasonable expectations and desires of the people, and so far as we have heard, there is but one sentiment, that of approbation, among them.

The reader will find on our first page, the able report of the Committee on Internal Improvements, presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Seawell, of this town. With shame we state, that the bill to carry its preliminary recommendations into effect, was rejected by the House of Commons, by what vote we have not yet learned. We shall hereafter publish the yeas and nays.

The Money Market.—We understand that letters were received here yesterday from New York, stating that the pecuniary distress was becoming greater and greater, instead of diminishing, as had been supposed.

CONGRESS.—Since our last, Mr. Benton has concluded his speech in the Senate, on the Deposites, and Mr. Southard of New Jersey has replied to him. In the House, on the same subject, Mr. Binney has made a powerful speech, in reply to Mr. Polk, from which we propose to make some extracts. Memorials on the subject have been presented from the Boards of Trade of New York and Philadelphia, and from other places. Mr. Webster has given notice, that as soon as the desire to debate the subject shall have been gratified, he will move for the reference of the whole subject to the Committee of Finance, (of which he is Chairman.) Mr. Benton, at the close of his speech, moved a resolution, that Nicholas Biddle be summoned to appear at the bar of the Senate, to be examined on oath &c which was promptly rejected, 34 votes to 12

We opine that it will puzzle the Postmaster General to answer the following resolution, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Porter, the new Senator from Louisiana.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to report to the Senate the number of failures which have occurred, during the last twelve months, in conveying the mail between the City of Washington and New Orleans, by the southern route; and the number and amount of forfeitures inforced by him in consequence of these failures, during the same period

Mr. Bullard, a Representative from Louisiana, has resigned his seat in the House, having been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Alabama.—Mr. Lewis has brought the subject of the Indian difficulties in Alabama before the House. He did so, in consequence of having received official information, that on the 15th inst. a forcible removal of the settlers on the Indian Lands would be made. In the course of his remarks, Mr. L. was very severe on the Executive, whom he charged with inconsistency in his conduct towards Georgia and Alabama, in cases precisely similar to each other; and of remissness in his duty, in not having apprised Congress in his message of the difficulty.

LATER.—When Mr. Binney concluded his eloquent speech on Thursday last, Mr. Cambreleng, after a few preliminary remarks, moved the *Previous Question*, which the House *refused*, 108 to 89. Mr. Cambreleng has the floor.

In addition to the strong indication afforded by the above vote, and the opinion of our cautious and respected Correspondent at Washington, that the Administration has lost ground since the beginning of the session,—we find in the last Phil. Intelligencer, a Letter from Washington, which says, "I have no doubt now that the South will go in a body against the removal of the Deposites."

The Post Office.—From an official report in answer to a call from the Senate, it now appears, that the Postmaster General has actually borrowed, since the 28th of December last, $350,000, from sundry Banks, for which interest is paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per ann. Where he obtained authority to borrow money, whilst Congress was in session, too, is a question which we presume will have to be answered at this session. Of the amount borrowed, $200,000 is from the Manhattan Bank, and $50,000 from each of the following, viz: Western Bank of Philadelphia, Bank of Maryland, and Commonwealth Bank of Boston. On the 10th of May last, an additional $50,000 was borrowed from the Patriotic Bank of Washington City, which was repaid at the end of six months. The P. M. General also states, that about $50,000 have been overdrawn from some of the Banks in which the Postmasters keep their Deposites. Making a debt due by the Department to the Banks, of $400,000; besides large amounts which it is well known are due to Contractors, who have been applying in vain for payment. To us, it appears that this borrowing of money from Banks, without authority of law, and whilst there was a large surplus in the Treasury, is not only a most unjustifiable act, but that it conflicts with the truth of the statement made in the annual Report to Congress from that Department. But we presume the whole matter will be investigated.

The Senate of the U. S. being now full, it is stated that there are 28 Opposition and 20 Administration members.

Mr. Polk, the leader of the administration forces in the House of Representatives, in his late speech on the Deposite Question, makes the impudent declaration, that "*Gen. Jackson is above the reach and power of any remarks made in the Congress of the United States.*" We have arrived at a deplorable and disgraceful state when such a statement is made on behalf and by authority of the President.

The Removal of the Deposites.—The Carolina Watchman, an independent Jackson paper, emphatically condemns this measure, and adds,—

"As a small item among the thousands of grievances that this measure is working, we mention that the Stage contractors in the West of this State and Virginia, have been paid off in money of the Patriotic Bank at Washington, which no one knows anything about, and no one seems willing to receive. Those who are obliged to take these bills, exclaim that "this is pretty stuff for Gen. Jackson to make us take instead of the United States Notes:" "what right," say they, "had he to interfere with our money concerns?" they can't see the right and we solemnly believe no one else can."

Virginia.—On Tuesday last, Littleton Waller Tazewell was elected Governor of the Old Dominion. On the first ballot, the vote was, for Tazewell 67, for Col. E. Watts 46, for Peter V. Daniel 40, Scattering 7.—The name of Daniel was then dropped, according to rule, and on the second ballot, Mr. Tazewell received 85 votes, Col. Watts 53, McDowell 22. This is a defeat of the Administration party, who run Daniel. Mr. Tazewell is a strong State Rights' man.

An act has passed the Legislature of Louisiana, *repealing* all the existing laws against the introduction of slaves into that State.

Editorial Change.—Judge Longstreet, of Augusta, Geo., has purchased from Benjamin Brantly, Esq., the establishment of the North American Gazette, and will hereafter publish the paper under the title of "The State Rights' Sentinel."

The National Intelligencer.—Mr. Polk, in his late speech on the Deposites, having condescended to repeat the Globe slander, that the National Intelligencer was owned by the U. S. Bank, and that the Bank was the real Printer to the House, the Editors have addressed a note to him, in which they state, that "the Bank is not, either *bona fide* or *mala fide*, to *any* intent or purpose whatsoever," "owner of the National Intelligencer," nor the "real, ostensible, or nominal, Printer to the House."

They add, that the *building* in which they print the Intelligencer is owned by the Bank, and that they pay a rent of $600 per annum for it.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton have published vols. 7 and 8 of their valuable "Register of Debates in Congress."

A very large meeting has been held at Petersburg, Va., at which resolutions condemning pointedly the removal of the Deposites, were adopted with only five or six dissenting voices.

The Bank of the U. States has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the six months ending January 1, 1834.

The U. S. Bank at Philadelphia and the Branch at New York have received orders to hand over the Books &c. for paying Pensioners to the Pet Banks.

The Times.—We learn that three different shoe establishments in Market st. discharged two hundred hands last week.

Philadelphia Intelligencer.

In the Georgetown (S. C.) Congressional District, there are two candidates to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Mr. Singleton. The Rev. Jas. G. Postell is the candidate of the Union party, and the Hon. Robt. B. Campbell, formerly a member of Congress, the candidate of the Nullifiers. The election is to take place on the 4th Monday of this month. The result doubtful.

We perceive that, at the recent term of the Superior Court of Thomas County, Geo. the Grand Jury made a formal presentment of *George Hamlin*, of Florida, for the offence of Murder, in having killed in a duel, within the jurisdiction of that county, *John K. Campbell*, formerly of this City.

Raleigh Register.

Supreme Court.—William Clingman of Stokes, and William A. Ruffin, of Orange county, have been admitted to the practice of Law in the County Courts.

Our University.—Hugh McQueen of Chatham, J. R. J. Daniel, of Halifax, and William H. Battle, of Franklin, have been elected Trustees of the University, to fill vacancies which have occurred in the Board, since the last Legislature.

The citizens of Newbern recently offered Judge Gaston the compliment of a Public Dinner, (which he declined,) as a slight testimonial of their high regard for his private virtues and public worth.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: For the sake of extending information abroad as well as to the people of this place, you are requested to insert the following notice in your paper.

Donaldson Academy and Manual Labor School.—As this Institution has commenced its operations, and is now open for the reception of Scholars, it is suitable that its design, and the general principles under which it is to be managed, should be placed before the public. The Institution comprises two general departments, the Literary and the Manual Labor.

The Literary Department is subdivided into two, the Preparatory and the Classical. In the Preparatory, are to be taught, Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, together with English Grammar, Geography, and the incipient parts of Algebra. In the Classical Department, the study of Arithmetic, of English Grammar, of Algebra, and Geography, is to be continued. To these is to be added, the study of such other branches of Mathematics as individuals may wish to pursue; also, the Latin and Greek Languages. The books to be used in studying the learned languages are such as are required in those preparing for admission to the University of North Carolina, also such as may be necessary for an advanced standing in that institution.

Arrangements will be made as soon as practicable for another department, to be called the Teacher's, the design of which will be to fit young men to become teachers of schools. In this department, beside a course of studies, there will be given a course of familiar Lectures on School-keeping.

The expense of Tuition in the several Departments is, in the Elementary branches of the Preparatory Department $4; in more advanced studies in the same Department, $5; in the Classical Department, there is but one charge for all studies, viz: $6 per quarter.

In addition to the Tuition, a charge of 25 cents per quarter is made for contingencies to each scholar. The Term Bill is to be, in all cases, paid in advance, and no one is to be allowed to recite till he brings a certificate that it is paid.

The government of the Institution is intended to be strictly parental, by which is meant, that the Instructors will watch over the conduct of their pupils at all times, and ever be ready to afford them all the assistance in their power, in the attainment of a good education.

Pupils also, at all times, both in and out of school, are to consider themselves accountable to their Instructors so long as they belong to the Institution.

Each Scholar is to attend prayers, both morning and evening; to be absent at no time from school without permission, and attend Church constantly on the Sabbath. At the commencement of his school, he is to signify what Church he will attend, and is not to change his place of worship without liberty from the Instructors.

As the Institution has but recently gone into operation, it is not yet provided with all the buildings which may hereafter be found necessary.—Suitable rooms for scholars are provided, and there are several rooms that can be rented to such as wish for lodging apartments. Other rooms may be had near, at a reasonable rate. As many as wish, may be accommodated with Board, in a house belonging to the Institution, which is placed under the care of a Lady, well qualified for and acquainted with the business.—The price is $5 per month, Room, Lodging, Fire Wood, Lights and Washing in addition, all which may be had at a low rate.

The Manual Labor Department in the Institution is intended for such as wish to employ their leisure hours in business. No student is, or will be required to labor unless he chooses. At present, no definite business is arranged. Students may perform such services for the Institution as circumstances require. And as soon as practicable, Shops will be erected, when a regular system of operations will be arranged for this department.

The Trustees deem it proper to state, that this Institution is designed both as a place where young men may be prepared for active business and for College. And it is their intention that in all respects, it shall be such as may meet the approbation of a well informed community.

POSTSCRIPT.

After the matter was prepared for this paper, we received a copy of the Titles of the Acts passed by the General Assembly, which, we learn, was to hold its final meeting on yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock. There are 28 of what are *called* Public Acts, 155 Private Acts, and 50 Resolutions. Of the former class, the only important one of whose passage our readers are not already informed, is an act for revising and digesting the Public Statute Laws of the State. Three Commissioners are to be appointed by the Governor, who are to complete the work within two years, and receive a compensation of $3,000. The following Rail Road Companies have been incorporated, viz: The Fayetteville and Campbellton; Cape Fear, Yadkin and Peedee; Raleigh and Wilmington; Greensville and Roanoke; Halifax and Weldon; Lumber River and Cape Fear; Roanoke and Yadkin; Centre and Sea Port; Roanoke and Raleigh; and Whitesville, Waccamaw and Cape Fear. The Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee Company are authorized to raise $50,000 by way of Lottery.

In our next, we will publish a list of all acts possessing any interest to the public. A perusal of their titles has satisfied us, *that it has been one of the most useless sessions ever held.*

☞ Bishop Ives is expected to leave Raleigh the 10th inst. on a visitation to the Churches, in the Southern and Eastern part of this Diocese.—First Sunday after Epiphany, January 12, he is appointed to be at St. John's, Fayetteville. Second Sunday after Epiphany, Jan. 19, at Calvary Church, Wadesborough, and to return and pass the following Sunday at Fayetteville. Sexagesima Sunday, Feb. 2, at St. James' Church, Wilmington, and thence to Christ Church, Newbern, by the first Sunday in Lent, Feb. 16; after which the Bishop will proceed, agreeably to appointment, to be published hereafter, to St. Peter's, Washington, and the Churches in the vicinity, as also to St. Paul's, Edenton, and the Churches in that vicinity.

Raleigh Register.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, WARREN WINSLOW, Esq., to Miss MARY I. TOOMER, daughter of the Hon. John D. Toomer.

In this County, on the 31st ult., by the Rev'd Allen McDougald, Mr. WM. T. SMITH, to Miss MARY CAMPBELL, daughter of the late James Campbell, all of this County.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Jan 6. Blake's boat William and Lucy, with Salt and Iron, for James Mahoney, Isham Blake, Jr., Arch'd Campbell, I. Blake & Son, Wm. McIntyre, and E. Blake.

Also, on the 10th inst., Tillinghast's Boat Eliza with a full load of Lime, Salt &c., for W. O. Jeffreys J. M. Strong, L. R. Bradley, and owner.

Also, on the 13th inst., Steamer Henrietta, with tow boat Messenger, with Salt, Iron, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., for this place.

Also, on the 7th, Steamer John Walker, with Glasgow and Eliza Neal in tow, with Groceries, Salt, &c., for H. Horn, Nott & Starr, J. Mahoney, J. C. Latta, Wm. McIntyre, I. Blake, Jr., Willkings & Co., Joseph Baker, S. T. Hawley, John Munn, J. M. Stedman, W. S. Latta, G. Hurlbutt, D. Shaw, Doct Dickson, Jas. Baker, A. Campbell, J. McLeran, Jr., Jas. Jones, H. H. Potter, Hall & Johnson, B. Robinson, E. L. & W. Winslow, O. P. Stark, E. B. Drake, T. Sandford & Co., and H. W. Ayer, of this place. Reid & Brannock, Murphey & Moss, M. Brown, J. Andrews, Jr., J. Grant, and others of the interior.

Also, at 9 o'clock, last night, Steamer John Walker, with Dry Goods, &c., principally for the interior.

DEPARTED, on the 8th inst., Steamer Henrietta and tow boat Messenger, with Cotton and Flour, for L. Brown, G. McNeill, and C. P. Mallett.

Also, on the 10th, Steamer John Walker, with Washington in tow, with Cotton, &c., for Lewis Brown, G. Hurlbutt, J. M. Strong, T. Cochran.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to January 8.

Brigs Counsellor from Port-au-Prince, Essex fm. Guadaloupe. Schooners Fox from Baltimore, Undaunted from New York, Regulus from N. York

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Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon 7 a 9. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 13½ a 15. Cotton 9 a 9¼. Corn 65 a 70. Flaxseed, $1 60 a 1 70. Flour, 5 25, 5 75 a $6 25. Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 33 a 35. Nails, cut, 6¾ a 6¾. Sugar, brown, 10 a 12; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 95 a $1. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3¾ a 4¼ a 5. Wool 19 a 20. Cotton Bagging 22 a 25 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10.

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10 HHDS. SUGAR,
8 barrels Cream Ale,
100 boxes Soap,
Muscat Wine in boxes,
Raisins in boxes and half boxes,
Fancy boxes Prunes,
Just received and for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

ANNIVERSARY
Of Engine Company No. 2,

☞ THE Commissioners of the Town for 1833—4, the Members of the Union Engine Company No. 1, the Fire Wardens and others connected with the Fire Department, are respectfully invited to partake of a COLLATION, at the Engine House recently erected, near the new Methodist Church, on Saturday the 18th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M.

January 14, 1834.

General Meeting of Stockholders.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
11th January, 1834.

"A BILL TO RE-CHARTER THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR," having passed into a law, it becomes the duty of the President and Directors of said Bank, to convene the Stockholders to take into consideration the provisions of the act, and to decide upon the acceptance of the Charter.

The President therefore, with the concurrence of the Board of Directors, appoints MONDAY THE 17th OF FEBRUARY NEXT, for a general meeting of the Stockholders at their Banking House in Wilmington, and hopes the importance of the subject will induce a full attendance of those interested.

JAS OWEN, *President.*

3,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT,
For sale in lots to suit purchasers,
by WILLKINGS & CO.
January 13, 1834. 67 tf.

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,
For sale by
JOHN MUNN.
January 7, 1834. 67-tf.

Wagons Wanted.

WAGONS going to Raleigh can receive full Loads by applying to
THOS ANDFORD & CO.
January 10, 1834.

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—
50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds Porto Rico, N O and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, ying Hyson, Hyson, Pouchong and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cognac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N E do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Resins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Kegs Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Macaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Cerons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather.
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.
ARCH'D CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, Jan. 8 1834. 67-tf.

County Creditors.

ALL persons having claims against the County of Cumberland, of any description whatever, are requested to file them with Arch'd McLean, Jr., Clerk of the County Court, on or before the first day of February next. Those failing to comply with this notice, cannot have their accounts audited during the present year.

JONATHAN EVANS,
GURDON DEMING,
D. A. DAVIS,
Committee of Finance.
Jan. 13, 1834. 67-3t

Spanish Vegetable
EMBROCATION,

For the cure of Rheumatism, Hip-Sciatica, Lumbago, pains occasioned by fractured bones, for strengthening weak joints, removing local pains and curing bruises where the skin is not broken.

THIS remedy is offered with confidence, by the proprietor, having himself experienced its salutary effects in a severe case of Chronic Rheumatism. It has proved a sovereign cure, in which the most popular remedies of the day have failed. The unfortunate are invited to try for themselves, and will soon be satisfied, that in easing pains in the joints, reducing swelling, and strengthening the same, it has no superior.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1, 1834.

The proprietor has been favored with the following certificate from James Seawell, Esq. Magistrate of Police.

The undersigned, having examined Mrs. Ann Powers, and several others who had been greatly afflicted with confirmed Rheumatic affection, and who have been severally relieved by the application of "Hadlock's Spanish Vegetable Embrocation," and their uniform testimony of its efficacy, convinces me that the medicine may be safely recommended to the afflicted, and is every way worthy of public notice.

J. SEAWELL.

Fayetteville, N. C Nov. 2, 1833.

☞ The above Medicine may be had of the proprietor at his Book-Store, one door East of the Post-Office—Where also, may be had, "Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup," for diseases of the Lungs. J. H.

Jan. 1, 1834. 44 f.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 11th instant, a Negro Man named RANDALL, who says he belongs to Wm. Boylan, Esq., of Wake County. He is about 44 or 45 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Jan. 13, 1834 67-tf.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife SALLY SMITH, has left my bed and board, without any just cause, and reports that she will not return This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading with her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts whatever that she contracts

(3w) JOSEPH SMITH, Sen.
Lane's Creek, Anson County, N. C. Dec. 26, 1833.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand,

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11, 1833. 59tf.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles*, at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to leave North Carolina for some State which will afford him greater facilities for the disposal of the fruits of his industry, offers for sale,

1500 Acres of *LAND*,

Situate in the County of Moore, on Governor's Creek. There is no Land in the State better adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, or Tobacco, particularly the latter. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers; and as I presume that no one will purchase without viewing the Land, I will always be ready to show the same to any person wishing to purchase

WM. THOS. ENGLAND.

Moore County, Nov. 19, 1833. 59-3mortf.

NEW AND CHEAP Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Boliver Slips
100 do Misses' do do
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c &c

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH*.

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. 58 *tf*

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

J. CAMPBELL

has for sale, a large and handsome assortment of Gold and Silver

Watches,

of various descriptions and qualities; fine and common fashionable

JEWELRY,

GOLD AND SILVER

Spectacles, Pencils & Thimbles,

SILVER, PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE,

Military Equipments,

Mathematical and Musical INSTRUMENTS,

Together with a great variety of fancy and household ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate; all of which are offered at the lowest prices.

☞ Clock and Watch Repairing and other work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to, at his old Stand, north side of Hay street, a few doors west of Market Square.

Fayetteville, October 29, 1833. 56tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the new block of buildings lately erected by Mr. Joseph Arey, a few doors South West of the Market House, on Gillespie street, and has just opened a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter

Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue and brown Circassians,
Blue, black and green cloths,
Steel mixt and striped Satinetts,
London, Duffle and Point Blankets,
8 and 9 quarter Rose and Mackinaw do.
Russia Sheeting, red Padding, Canvass,
Buckram, Vestings, Swansdown,
Valencia and Merseilles ready made Vests,
White green and red Flannels,
Printed Muslins, Cambrics, Diapers,
Super light fancy Prints; dark ditto,
Book, Mull and Swiss Muslins,
Bobinet Laces, Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Black and blue Gros de-Naps,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,
Bleached ditto ditto,
Domestic Plaids and bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and red Cambrics,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes and Boots,
Fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' seal Caps,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12,
Crockery and glass Ware.

Hardware and Cutlery,

CONSISTING OF

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Razors, Razor Strops, Boxes and Brushes,
Trace and halter Chains,
Scythe and grass Blades,
Drawing Knives; Nails 4d to 20d.
Collins' and Walcott's Axes,
Hoes, Hammers and Curry Combs,
Long and short handled Pans,
Augers, Hinges and Screws,
Rim and plate Locks; pad ditto,
Elegant white metal and steel mounted shot Guns,

Groceries, consisting of

Brown, loaf and lump Sugar,
Porto Rico and green Coffee,
Imperial and Hyson Tea,
Spice, Pepper and Ginger
Yellow bar Soap
Saltpetre and Alum
Powder, Shot and Lead; Scotch Snuff,

Together with many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

JAS. MAHONEY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1833. 56-13t.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH,

OFFER for sale at WILMINGTON, on accommodating terms:

5000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 bags Java,
75 do Porto Rico, } COFFEE.
40 do Cuba,
135 do St. Domingo,
85 hhds. Porto Rico, } MOLASSES.
45 do Cuba,
20 do Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bales Hay,
100 barrels N. E. Rum,
100 kegs White Lead.

Wilmington, September 2.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Goods to the new building one door west of the Lafayette Hotel, where he offers for sale—

110 bags Cuba, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee,
2 Hhds. low price Sugar
11 hhds prime do.
15 hhds prime Molasses
2 tierces Lump Sugar
A good assortment of Teas
1 box Bohea Tea
50 kegs Cut Nails
20 pieces Cotton Bagging
Sole and Upper Leather
Dupont's Powder and Bar Lead
Iron, Steel and Wagon Boxes.

A small stock of cheap

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Shoes.

☞ Produce bought for Cash or received in payment for any of the above Goods.

Three good Store Houses on Person street, for sale on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

15 Bbls new Mackerel, No. 3,
2000 lbs Bacon for sale. W. W.

September 23, 1833. 51tf.

JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy,	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

CHEAP STORE.

New Goods, Low for Cash.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. A. Kimball, Hay street, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where he is now receiving a splendid assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell on as accommodating terms as can be afforded in this market.

The following comprise a part of his Stock:

Super. black, blue, mulberry, olive, steel mixt and drab Cloths,
Fancy striped, steel mixt and common Cassimeres,
Gray, blue mixt and colored Satinetts,
Blue, brown and black Circassians, and Pongees,
Black satin Levantines, Sarsnetts and Lustring,
Black, pink and white Satins,
Figured thibet Cloths, for Ladies' Dresses, a new and superior article,
Florences, Laces and Ribbons, a variety,
Silk Velvet, silk Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c.
Black Crape and Barege, a variety,
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, beaver, lined hogskin, and fur-top Gloves,
Ladies' Belts and Swiss Muslin Tippits,
Printed and plain Muslins,
Sup. light and dark fancy Prints, new style,
Furniture do do. do. do.
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas and Parasols,
Rose, duffle, point and saddle Blankets,
Brown linen table Covers,
Sewing Silk and Thread, a good assortment,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Domestic Plaid and bed Ticking,
Brown Drillings, and cotton Fringe,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Ladies' and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of every fashion and quality,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur Hats, made expressly for this market,
Ditto and boys' cloth and seal skin Caps, of various fashions

Together with the above, and other articles too tedious to be here enumerated, will be found, a general assortment of

Groceries,

Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass & Crockery Ware.

☞ Country Merchants and Dealers generally who are desirous of *Bargains*, will please to call and examine his Stock.

ALEX. McIVER.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1833. 56tf.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

G. J STREETY,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from New York, and is now opening in the Brick Store, one door East of R. Maynard & Co's. Drug Store, North side Person Street, an entire new and splendid assortment of French, English, India and American, SUMMER, FALL and WINTER

GOODS.

The following comprise in part my present Stock:

☞ DRY GOODS.—Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Sattinetts, Padding, Circassians, Bombazetts, Osnaburgs, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Muslins, Laces and Edgings, New style Prints, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Belts, Fancy and set Ribbons of all sorts, Gentlemen's black and fancy Handkerchiefs, Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Ladies' & Gentlemen's Gloves, Ladies' and Gentlemen's assorted Hosiery, Gentlemen's Pongee Handkerchiefs, Vestings, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Umbrellas, Kid Gloves, Spool Floss and Threads, Sewing Silk, Pins, Needles, Braids, Tapes, Furniture Chintz, Pocket Books, Buckram, Suspenders, Tortoise-shell, Brazilian and Mock Combs of every description, Artificial Flowers and Wreaths, Tooth Brushes, Cologne and Lavender Waters, Buttons, Coat and assorted Pearl Shirt.

☞ DOMESTICS.—Bleached & unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Blue Plaids, Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, &c.

☞ HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—Scissors, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Augers, Snuffers, Locks of various kinds, Tacks, Files, Hand Saws, Gimblets, Frying Pans, Curry Combs of a superior kind, Razors, Strops, Spectacles, Thimbles, Tea Trays, Shaving Boxes, Soap, Brushes, Screws, Awls, Pincers, Hammers, Hinges, Brass Butts, Brass Knob Locks, Cast Butts, Drawing and Cutting Knives, Scythes, Snuff Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Coffee Mills: *Also*, Iron, Steel, Nails, Hoes, Axes, Chains, Castings, &c.

☞ CLOTHING, &c.—Gentlemen's and Ladies' Cloaks.

☞ SHOES AND BOOTS.—A good assortment of all qualities of Shoes, comprising Gentlemen's, Ladies, Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes and Boots, Gentlemen's Pumps, Negro Shoes, &c. &c. *Also*, Ladies' best quality Satin, Kid, Prunella and Bronze Shoes.

☞ HATS AND BONNETS.—Gentlemen's and Boys' Beaver and Fur Hats, Ladies' Leghorn and New Pattern Straw Bonnets.

☞ FANCY GOODS.—A superior lot of Jewelry, among which are Ear Rings, Finger Rings, breast Pins, pencil Cases, watch Chains, Keys and Seals; also, gentlemen's dirk Knives, of a superior quality, Gentlemen's Walking Canes, with a Rifle enclosed in them, which will carry its ball with great precision 100 yards.

☞ CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.—I have a good stock of the above articles.

☞ GROCERIES.—Loaf, lump and brown Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Madder, Indigo, Copperas, Soap, Candles, Nutmegs, Pepper, Alspice-Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flints, Paints, Copel Varnish, shoe Blacking, Molasses, Liverpool Salt, Chewing Tobacco, Liquors assorted; also, bagging, Rope and Twine, Cotton and wool Cards, hair Trunks, castor Oil, Camphor, Salts, white Lead, Spirits of Turpentine, &c., together with a number of articles in the staple and fancy line too numerous to mention; all of which can be had at low prices, by calling at my store, the *FIFTH Door* from Liberty Point, or Stedman's corner, and directly opposite George W. McDonald's Saddler's shop.

G. J. STREETY.

September 9, 1833. 49*tf*.

LUMBER.

50,000 Feet of Lumber FOR SALE

THE Subscriber has made such alterations in his Mills as will enable him to saw bills of Lumber to any extent, and kind, from 20 to 36 feet in length.

M. McGARY.

Sept: 10, 1833. 49-tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Green street, two doors from Mr. Archibald Campbell's, and one door from Messrs. Sandford & Tillinghast's Auction Store, where he has just received from New York, a handsome and well selected assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

BONNETS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, HATS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.

All of which, he is prepared to sell low at wholesale or retail, for Cash or most sorts of Country Produce; and hopes, by industry and strict attention to business, to share a part of public patronage.

CHARLES S. JOHNSTON.

☞ N. B.—I shall be receiving additional supplies by almost every arrival. C. S. J.

September 3, 1833. 48tf.

☞ NOTICE,

To Boat Skippers and others whom it may concern.

THE Eastern Channel at Spring Hill, has been closed by a Jettee and other obstructions, with a view to filling it up, and the Western Channel has been cleaned out, and it is now made the Boat Channel. After passing the Gully Mouth at Campbellton, the Boat Channel runs near the Western Bank until it passes Spring Hill; in passing Spring Hill Shoal, Boats should run within a few feet of the Western Bank of the river.

GEO. McNEILL, *Agent*,
C. F. Nav. Company.

October 28, 1833. 56tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and offer for sale, at their Stand, a few doors West of the Market House, a full and elegant supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising a variety of *Every Thing New and Fashionable* for the season, which they are determined to sell on the lowest terms for Cash. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves. Amongst other articles,

Their Stock will be found to contain,

Super blue, black and fancy colored CLOTHS,
Blue, black, mix'd and fancy colored Satinetts,
Silk, Velvet, Valencia and other Vestings,
French merino Cloths, Circassians & Bombazetts,
Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Naps, Sarsnet, Florence and other Silks,
Pongees, and French and English Bombazines,
Merino, Angola, Valencia and other Shawls,
Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a great variety,
Irish Linens, Long and Bishop Lawns,
Muslins, of every description,
Thread and bobinett Laces, a full assortment,
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes,
Boy's ditto,
Cloth and hair Caps, a large assortment,
Beaver, silk, fur and wool Hats,
Calicoes, Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, and other Domestics.

With a variety of other Goods too tedious to be enumerated.

McKINNELL & McMILLAN,
Successors to H. Campbell, Jr.

25 Hhds. MOLASSES,
82 bags green Coffee,
20 casks LIME,
Just received and for sale,

HALL & JOHNSON.

December 24. 64tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Female Boarding School.

THE SEMINARY for Young Ladies, recently under the Superintendence of Mr. WALKER ANDERSON, in the vicinity of Hillsborough, will in future, be continued on the same principles, under the direction of the Subscribers.

INSTRUCTION in the Ornamental Branches of *Female Education*, particularly *Music* and *Drawing*, will be given by the same experienced and well-qualified Teachers who have formerly had charge of that Department.

The Session will commence on the 15th of January, 1834.

WILLIAM E. ANDERSON,
SAMUEL J. JOHNSTONE.

October 15. 55t1M.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts. French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Muff, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833. 29tf.

REMOVAL.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the large and commodious Store on Hay street, immediately opposite the Lafayette Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Jones Fuller, where they offer their services to the public in their line of business. Liberal advances will be made on consignments of Goods. They will also receive and forward Goods and Produce, and attend to any Agency Business entrusted to their care.

—They offer for Sale—

100 bags Cuba COFFEE,
75 do Rio do.
75 hhds. Molasses,
2500 bushels Turks Island Salt,
20 qr. casks Malaga and Sherry Wine,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
50 boxes Soap,
50 reams wrapping Paper,
10 boxes claret Wine,
50 boxes Raisins,
50 casks cut Nails,
50 casks Lime,
Champaigne Wine, Hyson and imp. Tea,
Bbls. Gin, pipes French Brandy, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 10. 49tf.

FOR SALE,

NEW No. **25** in the EPISCOPAL CHURCH. For terms apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 11, 1833. 58tf.

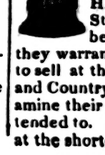
IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,



ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

FARMERS! Look H

The Subscriber having determined to remove to the west, offers for sale the Plantation whereon he now resides, near Carthage, Moore County, forty miles of Fayetteville. It consists of about two one hundred acres of valuable

Cotton, Corn and Wheat L

The Plantation is in excellent repair and sufficiently large to work about to advantage; the most of which are Land, with an excellent large, new and ent Dwelling, Kitchen, and other Houses, with a large two story Granary culated for securing grain, with a Wheing Machinery attached; also, a large ent Cotton Gin and Screw for packing and grist Mill, well calculated for family encies. In point of health, this place passed by any situation in the State, and few in beauty. Purchasers are invited given and long indulgences, by a ment in advance.

GIDEON SEAR

November 27, 1833.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now their *FALL SUPPLIES*

DRY GOODS

HARDWARE & CUTLE

FUR and WOOL HAT

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell prices for *CASH* or Country Produce Merchants and others are respectfully call and examine for themselves.

JAMES

October 1st, 1833.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store, corner of Hay and Donald where he will receive in a few days extensive stock of *SHOES, &c.*

AMOS KI

October 1.

CHEAP DRY GOODS STOR

THE Subscribers are now receiving Store, on Green street, near Eccles's a large assortment of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING.

Sup. black, blue, green, brown, olive, mulberry light and dark mixt Broad Cloths.
Black, blue, fawn and drab Cassimeres,
Padding, Canvass, and all necessary articles for Tailors' use,
Blue, brown and black mixt Sattinetts,
Green, white, yellow and red Flannels,
Lion-skin, Petersham and Kersey, for overcoats
Plaids and Camblets,
White and black satin and hair cloth Stocks, plain and figured,
Bombazine ditto,
Gros-de-Nap, Gros-de-Zan, Italian, Lenseine Florence Silks,
Black Sinchews and Sarsnets,
A great variety of Calicoes, uncommonly low
Black, blue, brown, green, maroon, scarlet, crimson English merino Cloths and Cassimerzetts,
Some choice colours and quality of French merinos,
Pongees and Canton Crapes,
3-4 and 6-4 black Bombazine,
Black, blue and purple Velvet,
Corded Skirts,
6-4 embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
4-4 and 6-4 Hernani ditto,
4-4 and 6-4 thibet wool and Camel's hair ditto
Long and Square merino ditto
Cassimere and English merino ditto
Green and white blond gauze veils,
Ladies' and gentlemen's Gloves, of all kinds
Hosiery, of every description,
Ribbons, of every kind,
Legborn, Dunstable, satin and straw Bonnets,
Men's and women's *CLOAKS*, some very rich some,
Ditto Boots and Brogans, &c.; a few trunks
Cloathing,
Ladies' prunella, seal skin and kid Shoes and pers, some of which are city made and handsome,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4 & 6-4 bleached & unbleached ings and Shirtings,
Burlaps, Osnaburgs and Russia Sheetings,
A few bales of *Cotton Yarn*,
Together with numerous other articles in the

☞ We would particularly invite the of Country Merchants and the public our present Stock, as they have all been and will be sold at the lowest New York *Cash*.

LEWIS & B

November 5.

TEMPERANCE ALMANA

For 1834, received, for sale by

P. J. H